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Rev; 10/67

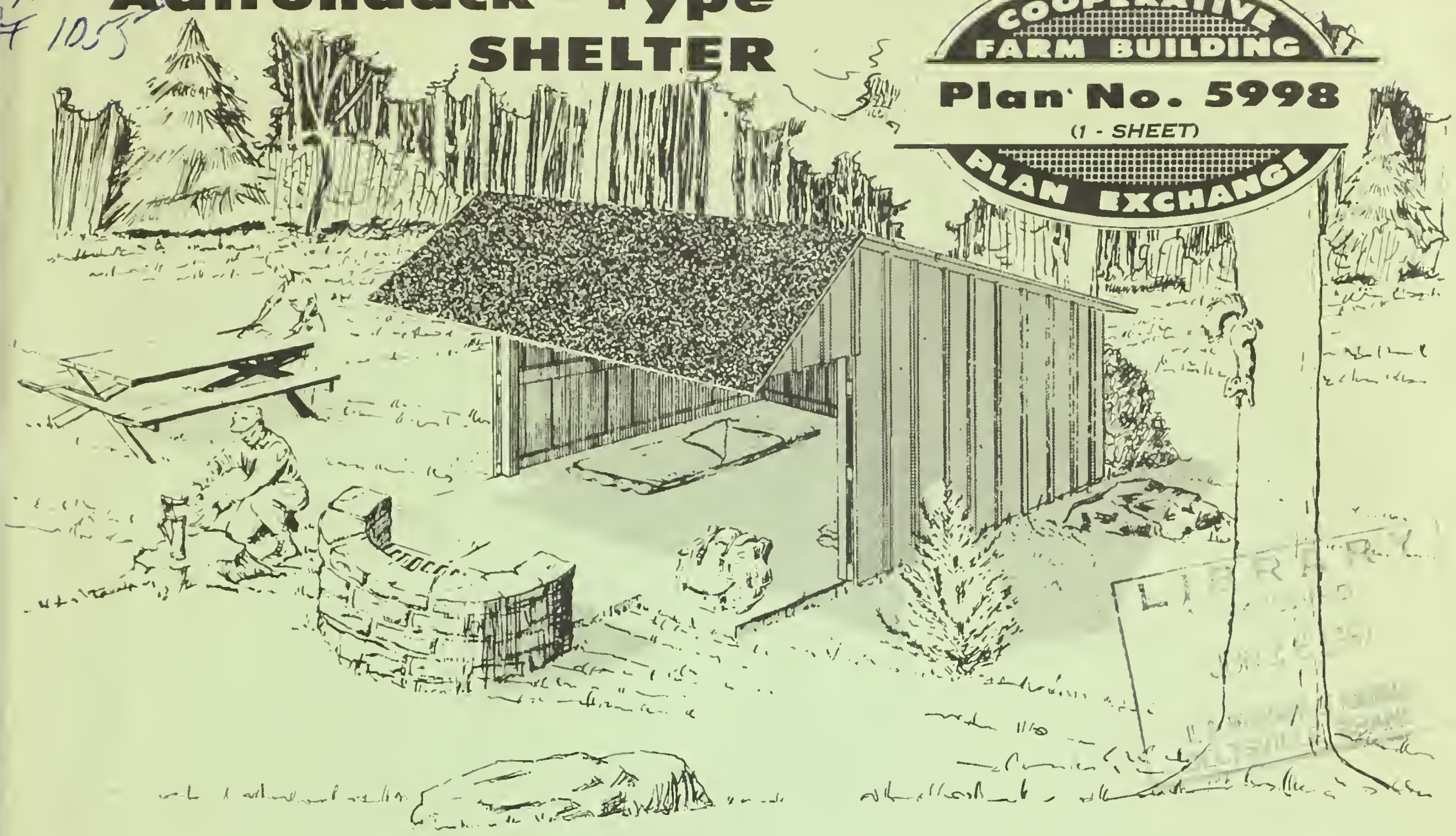
Adirondack - Type SHELTER

COOPERATIVE FARM BUILDING

Plan No. 5998

(1 - SHEET)

PLAN EXCHANGE



LIBRARY

The Adirondack-type shelter fills the recreational needs for scout camps, hunting shelters, and overnight accommodations on the foot trail. It also may be used on a suburban lot as a playhouse or storage place for garden tools and recreational equipment. Some shelters have been used as market stands for fresh farm produce. The many uses and popular demand for this shelter in Massachussetts, where it was developed, led to the working drawings shown on the back of this sheet.

The pole-type construction, designed to fit the skill of beginning carpenters, is economical and easy to erect. When properly treated with preservatives, the poles will last from 30 to 75 years.

The rafters are trussed units, prefabricated on the ground in a jig for bolt location.

The builder has a wide choice of materials for the floor, sidewalls, and roof. The drawing shows a concrete floor; tamped earth or gravel may be substituted. Sidewalls are of rough-sawn 1- by 10-inch eastern hemlock boards battened with 2- to 3-inch strips; the tongue-and-groove roof can be covered with a waterproofing surface such as cedar or asphalt shingles, composition roll roofing, steel, aluminum, or terne.

Care in site selection can mean the difference between success and failure of the shelter. The back of the shelter should be to the wind, and the front should slope forward to keep storm water off the floor. If the shelter is to be used in winter it should be protected from direct winds to keep snow from drifting in the front. An open-front shelter should face south. The front can be closed in for protection against weather and for storage.

Complete working drawings may be obtained from the Extension agricultural engineer at your State university. There may be a small charge to cover cost of printing.

If you do not know the location of your State university, send your request to Agricultural Engineer, Federal Extension Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. 20250. He will forward your request to the correct university.

Washington, D.C.

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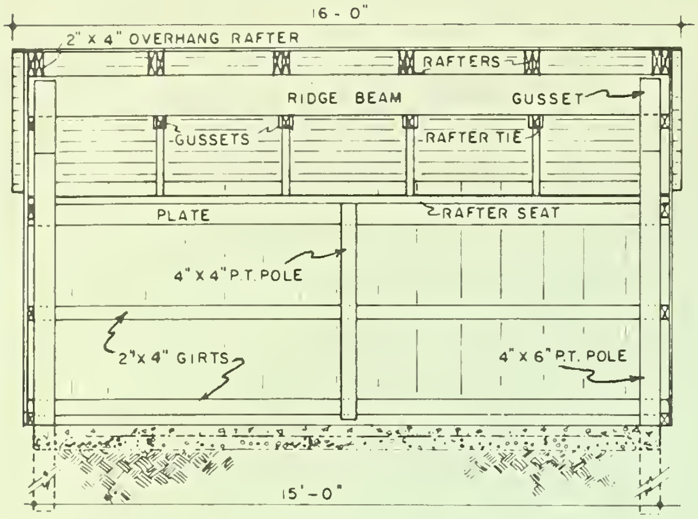
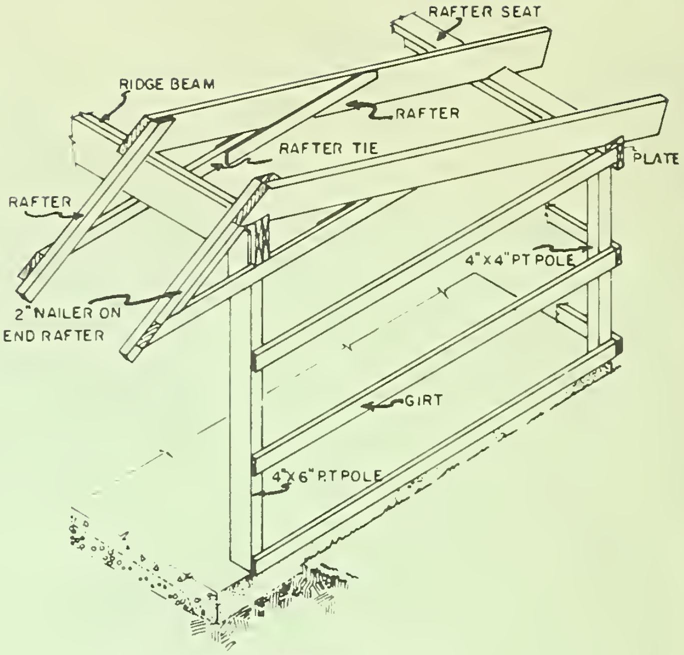
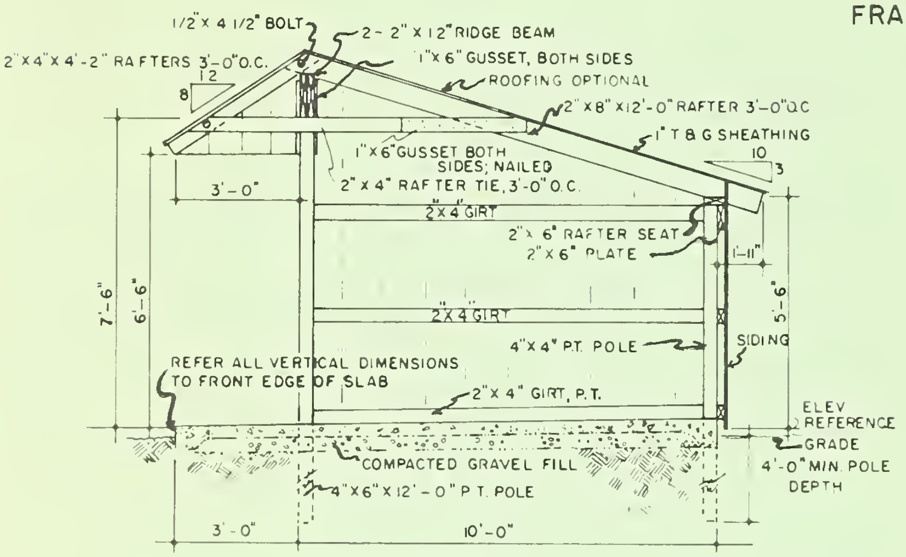
construction details



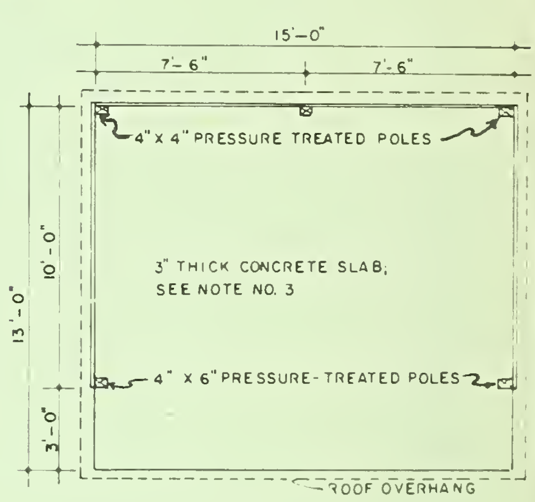
LONGITUDINAL SECTION



FRAMING PERSPECTIVE



CROSS SECTION


15'-0"
7'-6"
7'-6"
4" x 4" PRESSURE TREATED POLES
3" THICK CONCRETE SLAB; SEE NOTE NO. 3
13'-0"
10'-0"
3'-0"
4" x 6" PRESSURE-TREATED POLES
ROOF OVERHANG

PLAN

1. Design roof load 30 lb. per square foot.
2. Prepare concrete floor slab with thickened edge, 9 inches deep by 6 inches wide, along the bottom surface.
3. Slope floor ¼ inch per foot from rear to front and increase along the 3-foot front apron to minimize puddling from wind-driven rain.
4. Use concrete mix with ¾-inch maximum size aggregate; 6½ sacks cement per cubic yard, 6 gal. water per sack of cement (1 sack equals 1 cu. ft.), and 6 percent entrained air by volume.
5. Erect the 4- by 6-inch poles with ridge beam first; then locate the rear wall poles.
6. Detach the short 2- by 4-inch rafter overhang from unit; position 2- by 8-inch primary rafter and tie rafter on outside of overhang at both ends of building.
7. Then bolt overhang in place.

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